

# CHEM-BIO DEFENSE



Published by the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense

## The Chem-Bio Acquisition News and Information Resource

**JPEO-CBD**

From the Joint Program Executive Officer

## Merging Programs

DoD Chem-Bio Defense Programs  
Reorganize Into One Joint Command

## Multimission Sensor Program

Existing National Radars Show Potential to  
Provide CBD Warning and Hazard Prediction

## SERPACWA

Skin Exposure Reduction Paste Against  
Chemical Warfare Agents



## UCS

Unified Command Suite  
Command Post of the WMD-CST



JPEO-CBD 2003





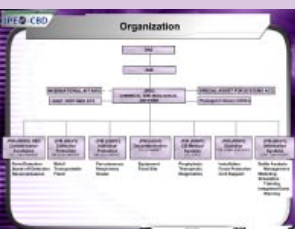
# Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense

## From the Joint Program Executive Officer

*Brigadier General Steve Reeves is the Joint Program Executive Officer for Chemical and Biological Defense for the U.S. Department of Defense. His responsibilities include the research, development, and acquisition of all chemical and biological defense equipment and medical countermeasures for U.S. armed services.*



*He has served in a variety of command and staff positions in Europe, Korea and the United States. His acquisition assignment includes serving as a critically selected product and as a product and project manager.*



*A Kansas native, he holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Kansas, a Masters in Business Administration from Central Michigan University and a Masters in National Resource Management from the National Defense University.*

On April 22, 2003 the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology approved establishing the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense (JPEO-CBD). This is DoD's first Joint Program Executive Office. The creation of the JPEO is certainly part of DoD's transformation and Acquisition Excellence initiatives, but the events of 9-11 and subsequent anthrax attacks placed additional emphasis on the need for streamlining the total DoD Chemical and Biological Defense Program.

The reorganization focuses on making the total Chemical and Biological Defense Program (CBDP) function better, building on the solid foundation and organizations that already existed in the individual services. We've established several new organizations with the objective of improving the integration of the requirements and acquisition processes, the use of evolutionary acquisition strategies across all of our programs, ensuring disciplined technology development, and interoperability, supportability, and affordability in our systems.

What doesn't change is that the CBDP will continue providing quality products that satisfy warfighting needs with measurable improvements to mission capability and operational support, in a timely manner, and at a fair and reasonable price.

Specifically, in addition to consolidating multiple service project management offices and nine different milestone decision

authorities under a single Joint Program Executive Office, the requirements and capabilities development process is now under a Joint Requirements Office in the Joint Staff, the Army Chemical School (part of the US Army Training and Doctrine Command) is the joint combat developer, and science and technology management comes under the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. Ensuring that multi-service test and evaluation is integrated throughout the process, we also created a Test and Evaluation Executive, who is the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army, Operations Research who was appointed by the Secretary of the Army, the Chemical and Biological Defense Program Executive Agent.

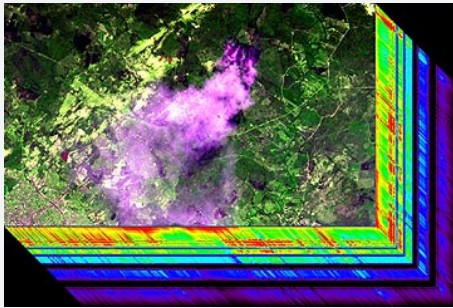
The JPEO's responsibilities cut across the areas of NBC medical and non-medical prevention, detection, and protection. We also include decontamination and information management in the mix. Required joint service capabilities define our efforts. These requirements translate into budgets that pay for specific efforts in each project office. However, looking at budgets does not accurately reflect emphasis. Getting medical products developed and FDA licensed is very expensive - much more so than developing a new protective mask. On a dollar for dollar basis, you might conclude there is more emphasis on prevention than protection, but we are developing new products in each area.

In the mid-90's, as this program was just starting, clearly detection and protection received the greatest emphasis. We've already addressed a lot of those immediate needs. We are now looking at how we bring balance and a systemic evaluation to our total program. The Joint Requirements Office is in the process of conducting that evaluation now. This study takes a systemic look at the total set of capabilities required, programmed and delivered to our warfighters. Once completed, we will have a sound analytical basis for making investment decisions and the capabilities these investments provide.

As the joint services materiel developer, the JPEO-CBD is responsible for research, development, acquisition, fielding, and life-cycle support of DoD chemical and biological defense equipment and medical countermeasures. We have organized the JPEO into seven joint project managers (JPMs) from all the services reporting directly to the Joint Program Executive Officer. Each JPM, is responsible for a specific commodity business area. The JPEO in turn reports to the Army Acquisition Executive, as the DoD Executive Agent for the Chemical and Biological Defense Program, and to the Defense Acquisition Executive.

Our first priority is delivering chemical and biological defense capabilities to the warfighter at the right time, at the right place and at the right cost.

# Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense



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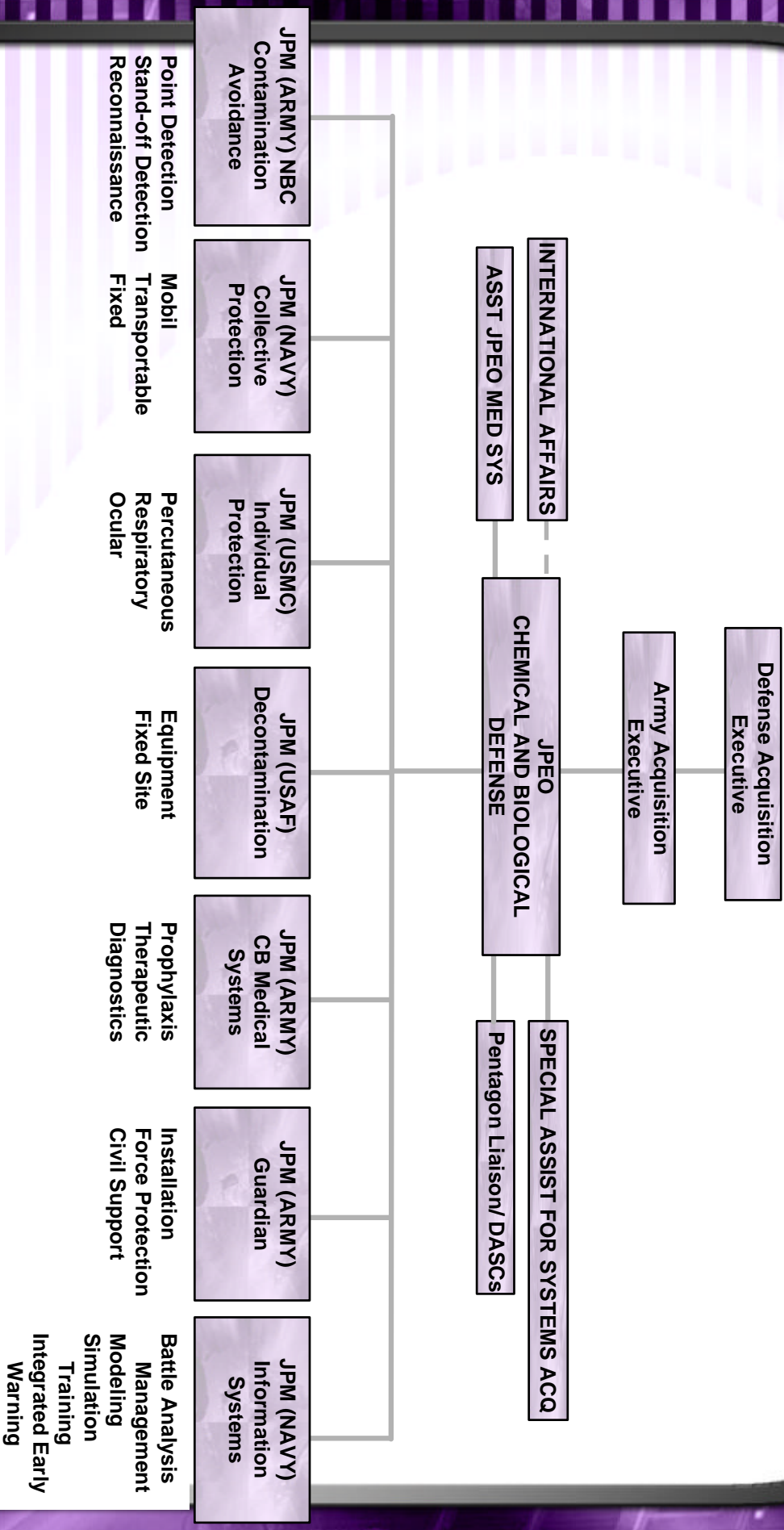
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# Organization



## Skin Exposure Reduction Paste Against Chemical Warfare Agents

All Nuclear, Chemical, Biological Officers and Enlisted have a tool box of weapons on the war against Chemical Contamination. The newest tool being added is Skin Exposure Reduction Paste Against Chemical Warfare Agents (SERPACWA).

SERPACWA is a skin barrier that provides a physical barrier to a wide variety of chemical warfare agents (CWA) without compromising normal skin function. SERPACWA provides additional protection of the skin at the closures of protective over-garments (ankles, wrists, and neck) and other sensitive parts of the body where vesicating agents would cause greater damage.



SERPACWA is effective immediately upon application and lasts for at least eight hours. The use of SERPACWA will lower the incidence of casualties and provide additional time to conduct decontamination of personnel and equipment and enhance unit mission effectiveness.

SERPACWA is a paste made from a powder and Teflon-like oil that coats the skin. These materials are chemically and thermally stable with extremely low reactivity. No topical or ocular toxicity has been observed at any dosage level in preclinical animal studies and no adverse reactions were observed in human clinical trials.

In studies conducted with animals, the use of SERPACWA has been shown to reduce or delay skin exposure to a variety of CWA including: sulfur mustard (HD), a blistering agent; the nerve agents soman (GD), thickened soman (TGD), and VX; T-2

mycotoxin, a skin necrosis agent; and CS, a lacrimating riot control gas. In vitro, concentrated liquid sulfur mustard (HD) and thickened soman (TGD) did not penetrate a thin (0.15 mm) layer of SERPACWA covering M8 Chemical Agent Detector Paper after continuous exposure for more than six hours.

In the studies conducted with human subjects, urushiol (a lipophilic vesicant which causes contact sensitization and dermatitis found in poison ivy) was substituted for chemical warfare agents. The results of these studies indicate that the mean contact dermatitis scores were significantly reduced in areas where SERPACWA was applied compared to sites in which the cream was not applied.

The barrier cream was designed to not interfere with chemical agent detection devices and other military equipment. The M43A1 detection unit and the M8 and M9 detection papers are unaffected by SERPACWA. In addition, it does not affect the seal of the M40 protective mask or degrade the effectiveness of protective over-garments.

The use of insect repellants containing DEET does interfere with the effectiveness of SERPACWA (although it does reduce the effectiveness, SERPACWA+ DEET is still more effective than not using SERPACWA); effectiveness can be significantly restored if the insect repellant is removed prior to applying SERPACWA. In addition, some camouflage paints (loam and sand), and possibly permethrin, reduced but did not completely eliminate the protective effects of SERPACWA. Further testing showed that wiping off DEET with a dry towel prior to application of SERPACWA partially restored protection afforded by SERPACWA.

Blood acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity associated with exposure to soman (GD), thickened soman (TGD) or VX was significantly higher in most animals pretreated with SERPACWA compared to unprotected animals. However, almost all of the animals exposed to soman (GD), and approximately two-thirds of the animals exposed to VX experienced some loss of blood AChE activity, indicative of CWA penetration of the SERPACWA barrier.

The FDA has approved the product to be safe and effective. The use of SERPACWA enhances the

**SERPACWA Cont.**

capability of military personnel to protect themselves from exposure to lethal CWA.

**WARNINGS**

SERPACWA is intended for cutaneous use only. Do not apply to the eyes or to mucous membranes. The safety of SERPACWA and its barrier properties when applied to abraded skin or skin with wounds has not been investigated.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Personnel using SERPACWA should receive the following information and instructions:

1. SERPACWA is to be applied to skin in conjunction with and prior to the wearing of MOPP gear. In the event of CWA attack, SERPACWA may be unable to reduce or delay the absorption of CWA through the skin unless used in conjunction with MOPP gear.
2. The duration of SERPACWA's ability beyond 5 hours to reduce or delay the absorption through the skin of chemical warfare agents is not known. SERPACWA's ability to reduce or delay the absorption through the skin of chemical warfare agent surrogates has been demonstrated in humans.
3. The handling of smoking products such as cigarettes by personnel who have even small amounts of SERPACWA on their hands may result in contamination of these products with SERPACWA. Smoking products contaminated with SERPACWA generates harmful fumes. A flu-like syndrome called polymer fume fever has been reported in individuals who have been exposed to smoke contaminated with a component of SERPACWA. The severity of this syndrome depends upon the amount of exposure and the number of exposures. Polymer fume fever should not be regarded as a transitory or benign condition. The long-term risk associated with smoking products contaminated with SERPACWA has not been characterized. Personnel should not touch smoking products after they have applied SERPACWA to their skin surface. Personnel are advised to wash their hands thoroughly to remove all visible traces of SERPACWA prior to handling smoking

products. Smoking products may become contaminated even if there are no visible traces of SERPACWA on the hands. Some, but not all, individuals with polymer fume fever reported that the tobacco smoke had an unusual or unpleasant taste.

4. DEET products should be removed with a dry towel or cloth before SERPACWA is applied. Do not use water or a moist towelette.

5. Some camouflage paints (loam and sand) may reduce the protective effects of SERPACWA.

6. The potential for interaction between SERPACWA and a skin decontaminating kit has not been characterized. However, in animals, the protection provided by a SERPACWA-like product and the M291 Skin Decontaminating Kit was superior to the protection provided by the M291 Skin Decontaminating Kit alone.

**Drug Interactions:**

There have been no studies of the interaction of SERPACWA with any other drugs, and no drug-specific interactions were noted during any clinical trials. DEET products have been demonstrated to reduce the effect of SERPACWA. SERPACWA has been shown to have no effect on the M40 Chemical Protective Mask seal, but the compatibility between MOPP gear materials or battle dress uniform and SERPACWA has not been characterized.

**Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility Or Pregnancy:**

The genotoxicity and carcinogenicity potential of SERPACWA was not evaluated. However, PFPE was negative in the standard Ames Assay at concentrations up to 5000 µg/plate. Nonclinical information was not submitted to assess the potential effect of SERPACWA on fertility. It is also not known whether SERPACWA can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproductive capacity. SERPACWA should be given to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed. SERPACWA has not been tested on Nursing mothers, geriatrics, pediatrics, etc, and should not be used in that capacity.



**SERPACWA Cont.****ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Tests conducted in humans demonstrated that topical application of SERPACWA is not associated with acute skin irritation or with allergic sensitization. Exposure of SERPACWA treated skin to ultraviolet light was not associated with skin irritation or allergic sensitization. SERPACWA application to 20% of body surface area did not impair normal heat exchange for personnel who were exposed to an environment that simulated the effects of wearing MOPP 4 gear. In the clinical trials in which a single dose of SERPACWA was applied to humans and left in place for a five hour period, no adverse events were found to be associated with SERPACWA use.

**OVERDOSAGE**

There is no human experience with ingestion of SERPACWA. Tests conducted in rats demonstrated no acute ill effects associated with ingestion of up to 3240 mg/kg. The human equivalent dose is approximately 32 grams for a 60 kg adult. The consequences of exceeding the recommended topical dosage are unknown.

**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

Apply the SERPACWA by hand onto the skin until there is a barely noticeable white film layer.

Apply the entire contents of the 84-gram package of SERPACWA evenly to the areas of the skin (as outlined in Instructions for Use for Military Personnel below) prior to donning MOPP gear.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL:**

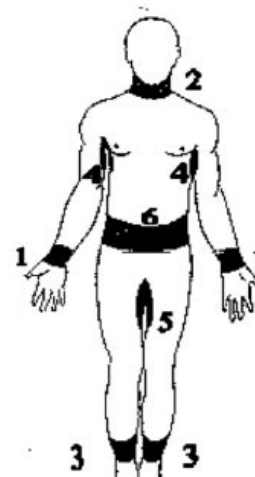
This product is intended for use prior to exposure to CWA and only in conjunction with MOPP gear.

The barrier properties of SERPACWA may be reduced if any insect repellents and/or camouflage paints remain on the skin surfaces to which SERPACWA is applied.

(1) Before you put on the chemical protective overgarment, use a dry towel to wipe off the sweat, insect repellent, camouflage paint, sand or dirt from your skin at the areas shown in the picture below and on the label.

(2) Tear open the packet and squeeze about

one third of the pouch into the palm of your hand and rub it evenly around the wrists (site 1), neck (site 2), and boot tops of lower legs (site 3) until it forms a white film which is barely noticeable.



(3) Remove the remaining two thirds of the SERPACWA from the pouch and rub it evenly onto your armpits (site 4), groin area (site 5), and waistline (site 6).

After the product is applied, if exposure to CWA is either confirmed or suspected, follow the appropriate protocol for decontamination.

For removal of SERPACWA in the absence of exposure to CWA, scrub the sites with a dry towel, or if possible, with a cloth using both soap and water. For personnel who smoke, hands should have no visible traces of SERPACWA prior to handling of smoking products. If smoking products have an unusual or unpleasant taste during smoking, this may indicate that the products have been contaminated with SERPACWA. Personnel are advised to cease smoking and discard such potentially-contaminated products. Even in the absence of an unusual or unpleasant taste, the smoking product may still be contaminated, so smoking should be avoided.

Clothing or other materials exposed to SERPACWA, including SERPACWA packaging, should not be destroyed by burning, because of the release of toxic fumes.

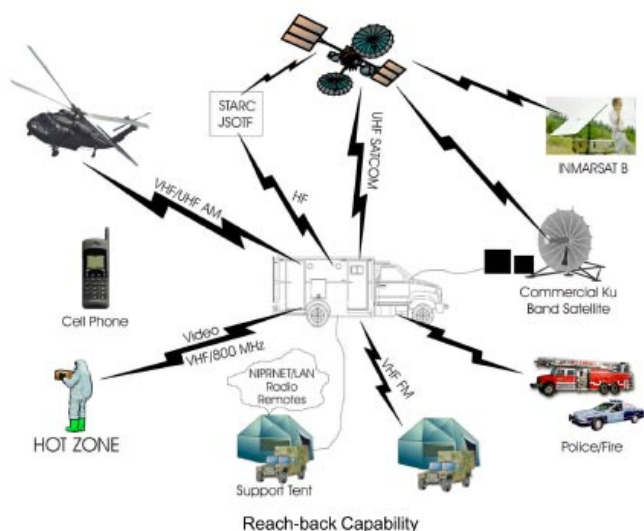
**Did you know that you can order DoD Biological Sampling Kits from Depot now through your supply system? The National Stock Number (NSN) for the operational kit is 6665-01-494-8725. The NSN for the training kit is 6665-01-497-7811. Unit price for both the operational and training kits is \$59.47 each. You must buy a minimum of 10.**

## Unified Command Suite (UCS)

### Unified Command Suite (UCS)

Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division (NAWCAD) was tasked by the PM Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense and the National Guard Bureau to supply a self-contained, stand-alone mobile communications platform intended to provide voice and data communications capabilities in support of emerging Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST). NAWCAD provided the engineering and technical services for the design, development, integration, testing, training, and sustainment of 36 Unified Command Suites (UCS).

These UCSs include 32 teams, two operation ready floats and two systems dedicated for training purposes. The UCS provides real-time voice, data, and video connectivity (classified and unclassified) between CST members, local and state emergency response agencies, lead federal agencies and supporting military activities. The UCS operates in both urban and undeveloped areas, using portable and fixed equipment.



The Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) under contract with NAWCAD, provides the United States with the ultimate advanced warfare technology. NAVAIR employs Commercial off the shelf (COTS) and existing Government off the shelf (GOTS) communications equipment to provide a common operational picture for planning and executing an incident response.

NAVAIR provides new equipment training along with

refresher training sessions to ensure proper protocols are followed. Each UCS contains a modified satellite uplink truck with mounted Communications-Electronic equipment. UCSs are air transportable on C-130, C-141, C-5, and C-17 aircrafts. They use high data rate communications such as VHF, HF, INMARSAT, NIPRNET, SIPRNET and commercial KuBand communications with voice, data, and video transmission capabilities.

UCSs are the primary “reachback” communications systems used within the Analytical Laboratory System (ALS) for the WMD-CSTs. The interoperable interface capability with State Emergency Management and other military units facilitates access to DoD information to the First Responder Incident Commander increasing the ability to efficiently assess the incident scene and advise response.

The UCS consists of a combination of standard commercial and existing military equipment to provide the full range of communications necessary to support the CST mission including the following subsystems:

Ancillary equipment subsystem includes antennas, RF patch and feed through panels that provide connections for patching both mobile and fixed antennas to their associated transceivers. The RF communications subsystem supports:

- VHF Line of Sight voice net, with a base station radio, repeater system and hand-held radios compatible with the base station.
- UHF Line of Sight voice net, with three base station radios, hand-held radios, and addition adapters and antennas.
- Telephone subsystem to include: Cellular phone (non-secure), one INMARSAT terminal that provides wide area telephone connectivity, and secure phone, STE, as well desktop terminals to support tactical planning and reporting.
- Automatic Data Processing (ADP) subsystem to include LAN/ WAN connectivity to military and commercial systems providing both secure and non secure operation, all fully interoperable with standard DoD and Federal architectures and protocols.



**UCS Cont.**

The UCS vehicle consists of a GMC-6500 low profile chassis, 210 automotive Hp diesel engine, 12.5 kW diesel generator, 28 Vdc alternator, dual engine control unit system, dual operator console, 23,900 Gross Vehicle Weight Rating, 4-speed automatic, towing capability, internal power and custom body enclosure with environmental control. Power generation subsystem providing electrical power for on board circuit architecture and environmental control units includes an on board diesel generator and back-up battery system.



The UCS is the primary means of CST communications, and acts as a hub to provide a common operational picture for planning and executing an incident response. The UCS provides “reachback” communications for connectivity with higher authority and technical support agencies. Its design ensures flexibility in establishing communications with many agencies and activities.

The UCS uses all necessary frequency bands to ensure adequate voice and data connectivity. Wideband communications, robust cellular and landline telephone system permit rapid and complete transfer of large data files to support mission planning and reporting. A family of handheld radios and base stations provides radio connectivity with local emergency service units.

The unit at the tactical level employs the UCS to provide for tactical, operational, and strategic communications connectivity. It’s an essential communications platform for the CSTs, enabling communications in all conditions, locations, and circumstances.

Did you know the M100 Sorbent Decontamination System (SDS) is intended to replace the M11 and M13 Decon Apparatuses? Portable (DAPs) currently employed in operators’ spraydown operations associated with immediate decontamination.

Each M100 SDS consists of two 0.7 lb packs of reactive sorbent powder; two wash mitt-type sorbent applicators; case, straps, and detailed instructions. An optional chemical agent resistant mounting bracket is also available.

The M100 SDS uses a reactive sorbent powder to remove and neutralize chemical agent from surfaces. Use of the M100 SDS decreases decontamination time and eliminates the need for water.

The M100 SDS weighs less than an M11, and fits into a 3-1/4” x 6” x 14-1/2” size envelope. The M100 SDS mounting bracket is designed with the same mounting hole configuration as the M11s, allowing for easy replacement.

M100 NSN: 4230-01-466-9095, Bracket NSN: 5340-01-466-5928. For more information, please visit the SBCCOM website: <http://www.sbccom.apgea.army.mil/products/sds.htm>



## FASTube Electrochemiluminescence Assay Technology

FASTube electrochemiluminescence assay (ECLA) technology is a part of the US Armed Forces' complementary layered detection approach for safeguarding personnel and interests from bioterrorism. ECLAs and corresponding control tubes are purchased under contract with IGEN International Inc. by the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense. The ECLAs purchased under this contract are optimized for use in the currently fielded IGEN 1.5 series analyzer, or the IGEN M-Series analyzers that are being phased in during the next 18 months.

ECLAs are freeze-dried single-step sandwich immunoassays used to test environmental samples for the presence of Biological Warfare Agents (BWAs) to include viruses, bacteria and biological toxins.

ECLA technology is a well-established process in which certain chemical compounds emit light when electrochemically stimulated. The FASTubes use these light-emitting compounds as labels for sensing BWAs with a photo detector. Labeled products are bound to paramagnetic beads and passed into a flow cell. Within the flow cell, a magnet captures the beads on the surface of an electrode, effectively separating labeled products from unbound labels and other compounds in the assay matrix. By introducing an electrical current, the labels bound to the captured paramagnetic beads are excited. This excitation causes the sample to emit light. The intensity of emitted light is correlated with the concentration of BWA present in the sample.

The FASTube ECLAs provide a level of sensitivity that is comparable to that of the industry-standard Enzyme Linked Immuno-Absorbed Assay (ELISA) but at a much faster rate of expression. From start to finish, it takes between three and five hours to run a complete carousel of fifty ECL tests.

Members of the Defense Department and other Federal agencies can procure the assays using direct site funds MIPRed to the Critical Reagents Program within the JPEO-CBD.

For more information please contact:

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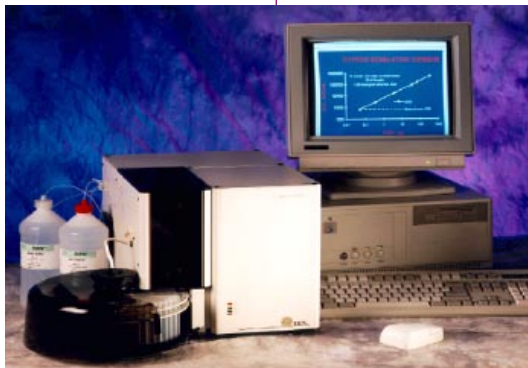
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## Mobile Analytical Laboratory System (MALS)

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs) must have the ability to assess an incident scene, advise Civilian First Responders, and facilitate the implementation of additional assets. SBCCOM's Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) produced the Mobile Analytical Laboratory System (MALS) to conduct on-scene analysis and presumptively identify suspected chemical, biological, and radiological agents.

The MALS includes a Biosafety Level 3 glove box where chemical and biological samples are prepared. The glove box is a containment cabinet with a high-efficiency particulate air filter system. The cabinet has a view plate with glove ports, a double door airlock, and a dunk tank to allow objects to be passed into or out of the isolation container preventing additional contamination. The ability to prepare samples in a controlled environment allows CSTs to conduct an initial assessment of the contamination for a presumptive identification. The identified samples are then sent to a confirmation laboratory for final analysis.

Based on gas chromatograph (GC) and mass spectrometer (MS), the MALS is able to identify and quantify over 125,000 organic substances. Chemical analysis is supported by the portable HAPSITE GC/MS. The mobile GC/MS system is comprised of a Multi-Tube Description Unit (MTDU). The MALS consists of chemical analysis program hardware and software mounted in a temperature controlled commercial vehicle with self-contained power capability. The MALS is land or water transportable.



The MALS has the ability to conduct Polymerase Chain Reactions (PCR) using the RAPID. It also has the ability to perform fluorescent microscope and gamma spectrometer analysis. Remote users can view microscope images in real time using reachback technologies. The MALS has the capability to process a sample within 15-25 minutes.

The Critical Reagents Program (CRP) Hand Held Assays (HHAs) and complete Biological Sampling Kits can presumptively identify biological agents in a 15-minute interval. The HHAs are a presumptive identification layer in a multi-layered detection approach.

The MALS is providing forward thinking technology designed for sample preparation with biological and chemical agents. Training for the MALS is conducted at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland.



## Multimission Sensor Program

Multi-Mission Sensor Program – Homeland Defense Chemical Biological Umbrella Program: The Multi-Mission Sensor (MMS) Team met with representatives from Northern Command (NORTHCOM) Homeland Defense and the Federal Bureau of Investigation on 24 Jun 03 to provide information on the team's Homeland Defense Chemical-Biological Defense Umbrella (HDCBU) program.

The proposed testing is designed to evaluate the potential of employing various operational radar systems located in the vicinity of Camp Gruber, OK, and the Canadian River, OK, to provide an early warning capability for ground and aerial release of a chemical or biological warfare event, or public health threat event. Systems to be evaluated include National Weather Service and Federal Aviation Administration radars.

These tests will aid in determining the capability of the Weather Service Radar (WSR)-88D system to detect distances on the release points, track dissemination patterns, and collect and analyze data.

NORTHCOM provided input on threat analysis, CONOPS, system validation testing, and information technology. NORTHCOM recommended MMS implement a CONOPS approach similar to those for NORTHCOM/NORAD (North American Air Defense Command) and the Federal Aviation Administration. For more information, visit: [http://peocbd.saalt.army.mil/multi\\_sensor\\_mission/multimission.htm](http://peocbd.saalt.army.mil/multi_sensor_mission/multimission.htm)



## Vaccinia Immune Globulin, Intravenous (VIGIV) Approved For Fast Track Designation by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

VIGIV is human immune globulin that is prepared from individuals immunized against smallpox. JVAP is developing this product as a treatment for certain serious adverse reactions from smallpox vaccination. Fast track designation expedites the review of new drugs that treat serious or life-threatening conditions and that demonstrate the potential to address unmet medical needs. It encourages close early communications between FDA and the sponsor; and it will shorten the FDA approval by up to six months. With this designation, VIGIV may be eligible for other time saving review processes, implemented by the FDA. (COL David Danley, JPM CBMS, (301) 619-7681)



**Chemos—Did you know the following videos and CDs are available at your local TASC?**

**M21 RSCAAL Operation**  
**M21 DS Maintenance**  
**ACADA Operator**  
**M40A1/M42A2 Operator**  
**M40A1/M42A2 Unit Maintenance**  
**M45 Operator/Maintainer**



## JSLIST

Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology (JSLIST): The Joint Project Manager, Individual Protection hosted a JSLIST Industrial Base meeting on 15 July 2003. The Defense Supply Center Philadelphia (DSCP) reported production rates and backorders, while each Service briefed suit requirements for the next six, twelve and eighteen months.

The meeting laid the groundwork for balancing JSLIST industrial base health while meeting the deliveries necessary to improve U.S. Army Chemical Defense Equipment Go To War Program, Force Package 1 and OCONUS unit and Army War Reserve readiness.



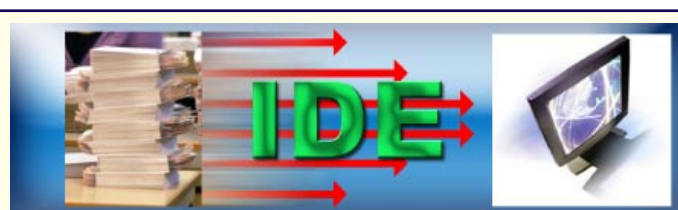
## NBC Reconnaissance System

NBC RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM (NBCR): Eight M93A1s, FOX NBCRS have been issued to the 51st Chemical Company, 83rd Chemical Battalion, XVIII AB, Fort Polk, LA. Operator New Equipment Training (NET) started 17 July 2003 and will be followed by Unit level Maintenance NET. Four of the M93s turned in were the last "Old" systems in the fleet to contain hazardous material. Completion of processing at Anniston Army Depot will free all FOX systems of hazardous materials. General Dynamics Anniston Operations, Anniston Army Depot will upgrade the turned-in M93s to M93A1s for future fieldings.

## JSNBCEAP

The Joint Service NBC Equipment Assessment Program (JSNBCEAP): On 16 Jun 03, the JSNBCEAP effort to establish total asset visibility and controlled disposal of NBC individual protective equipment (IPE) completed its initial receipts, demilitarization assessment, and disposal efforts at the four established regional Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) facilities. As a result, IPE suitable for use as training assets are being recovered, assessed, marked, and stored for issue to all services and authorized agencies. To date the following highlights have been realized through this effort:

- 705,673 IPE assets received at the four regional facilities
- 53,247 pounds of unserviceable IPE returned for DRMO demilitarization by shredding
- 322 Black and Green Vinyl Overboots issued to US Army as training assets
- 2,000 Battle Dress Overgarments processed for issue to US Army as training assets



Did you know that the DoD has initiated efforts to move to a paperless filing system? The JPEO-CBD has implemented an Integrated Digital Environment (IDE) to revolutionize collaborative knowledge management across all JPEO subordinate organizations. The IDE allows the JPEO to publish and share documents in an organized central location that is available on the internet 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from anywhere in the world. Access to the IDE is based on user authentication and secures access for documents in the system using a 128 bit Secure Sockets Layer protocol (SSL). The IDE also incorporates Group Scheduling capabilities with a web-based calendar application. There are currently over 700 users on the IDE system.



## NBC Orientation Day a Big Success!

Mr. Doug Bryce, Joint Program Manager for Individual Protection, sponsored an orientation and training day on August 1, 2003 at the Marine Corps Basic School, Quantico, Virginia for members of the JPEO-CBD staff. Government and contractor professional support staff from the JPEO staff, as well as representatives from the Government Accounting Office received a series of briefings and demonstrations on the NBC threats and individual protective equipment from Basic School instructors. The highlight of the day was the catered lunch of Meals Ready to Eat (MREs), followed by practical demonstrations of the individual protective systems. After the demonstrations, the participants donned the M40A1 Protective mask and the camouflage JSLIST suit and marched to a field exercise area. Upon arrival, they were provided opportuni-

ties to operate equipment and see combat ready Marines demonstrate the protective and decontamination systems. It was an excellent opportunity for government and contractors alike to get hands on training with the equipment and systems they help support. Thanks to Mr. Bryce, his great staff, and the fine Marines who made this day possible.

**Did you know that the core source of the ICAM and M22 ACADA is a beta source radiation hazard through ingestion? Never open the core. If the equipment is dropped or crushed causing a breach in core integrity, notify your unit radiation safety officer as soon as possible.**



**AUSA Annual Meeting**  
**Washington DC Convention Center**  
**October 6-8, 2003**

**World Wide Chemical Conference**  
**Ft. Leonard Wood, MO.**  
**October 22-24, 2003**

**Acquisition Excellence Workshop**  
**Ft. Belvoir, VA.**  
**Dates to be determined (usually in September)**

**ASA(ALT) Display at Pentagon**  
**ASA(ALT) Front Office, Pentagon**  
**November 3-28**





## CONGRESS WANTS NEW NATIONAL GUARD WMD-CSTs FIELDDED

Defense authorizers are championing legislation to accelerate the creation of nearly two dozen more National Guard units to help local emergency crews respond to incidents involving nuclear, chemical or biological weapons. The fiscal 2003 Defense Authorization Act (PL 107-314) requires the Defense Department to create the additional 23 specially trained teams to augment the 32 already in existence, but sets no deadline for their creation.

Feingold's bill would set a Sept. 30, 2004 deadline for the establishment of the new teams and would require that at least one of the resulting 55 civil support teams be located in each state and territory of the United States. H.R. 1588, the House's version of the FY04 Defense Authorization bill contained a provision (sec. 1551) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish at least one Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD CST) in each state and territory.

The Secretary of Defense would be required to ensure that this provision is fully implemented by September 30, 2003. The Senate Bill 1050 contains no similar provision. S1050 does require the Secretary to submit to Congress within six months of authorization enactment a report for establishing these teams.

The report would include a schedule and budget for manning, training, and equipping the new teams as rapidly as possible without jeopardizing the attainment of full effectiveness by the teams. The report would also include a discussion of whether the mission of the teams should be expanded, and if so, how.

House-Senate conference committee will determine final resolution of this issue. Final vote on their recommendation expected to pass both Houses of Congress in September timeframe.

## PENTAGON REPORT OUTLINES CBD NEEDS AND SOLUTIONS

The 2003 DoD Chemical and Biological Defense Program (CBDP) was forwarded to Congress in May. The annual report to Congress is in accordance with 50 USC 1523 (Section 1703, Public Law No. 103-160), and it is intended to assess:

(1) The overall readiness of the Armed Forces to fight in a chemical-biological warfare environment and steps taken and planned to be taken to improve such readiness; and

(2) Requirements for the chemical and biological warfare defense program, including requirements for training, detection, and protective equipment, for medical prophylaxis, and for treatment of casualties resulting from use of chemical and biological weapons.

This report is divided into two volumes. The first volume provides an assessment of the plans and programs. Volume II provides a performance plan for the CBDP in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act.

Link to Report to Congress: <http://www.acq.osd.mil/cp/nbc03/vol1-2003cbdpannualreport.pdf>

## ARMY PURSUING ORAL ANTHRAX VACCINE

The United States Army's Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) biodefense laboratory at Fort Detrick in Frederick, Md., is teaming up with Emisphere Technologies, Inc., a New York pharmaceutical company to develop an oral anthrax vaccine. USAMRIID and Emisphere have signed a cooperative research and development agreement (CRADA) under which the company will not receive federal funding but would be given an exclusive patent and royalty rights should the CRADA produce an oral anthrax vaccine.





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